WASHINGTON CITY.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1858.

est of the Union establishment, in view of the proposed As the business of the Union establishment, in view of the proposed ange in the forms, will be conducted strictly on a cash basis, all cacles for the collection of subscriptions for the Union are discound. No paymentrs should be made to Agents after this date, expt to Mr. W. C. Lipscomb, jr., who is authorized to make collections below are, Maryland, and Virginia.

Washinston's, March 23, 1868.—4f.

SENATOR HAMMOND AND THE NEBRASKA-KAN

We publish to-day an address recently delivered by Senator Hammond at Barnwell Court-house, South Carolina. We publish it as one of the most striking and suggestive speeches that have met our eyes for some time on federal politics. It is remarkable as entirely free from that tone of alarm which has so discredited the efforts of South Carolina speakers and writers for a long time, and as an unusually conservative, hopeful, bold, and candid expression of entiment for that State. While its views of our federal relations are taken from an extreme stand point. they are in their general spirit national and conserv ative; and although the sentiments announced by the orator are individual and exclusive rather than conventional, and there is much in the speech for the national patriot to dissent from, there is a vast deal, also, that he will cordially assent to. The general effect upon the reader of the perusal of such a speech cannot fail to be wholesome and conservative, and we accordingly spread it out in our columns without comment, except upon a couple of detached passages, which we quote:

"When, four years ago, the Kansas and Nebraska act was passed, giving governments to those Territories, I was, like most of you, a private citizen. I was carnestly engaged in renovating old lands and creating new out of engaged in renovating out lands and creating new out or moreases hitherto impenetrable, and I had as little desire or expectation of ever again taking part in public affairs as the least ambitious of any of you here present. I made up my mind then that this bill was fraught with trouble and delusion to the South, and so expressed myself on all e South, and so expressed myself on all

"Through the most disgusting ss well as tragic scene of force and fraud, the Territory of Kansas at last camfore Congress for admission as a State."

Governor Hammond does not state the grounds on which he thought, at the time of the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, that it was fraught with delusion and trouble to the South; but we infer from the tone of his speech that these grounds are alluded to in his mention of the "tragic scenes of force and fraud" which were enacted in Kansas in the efforts of parties there to inaugurate a State gov

No one can look back upon the scenes which were enacted in that Territory without a shudder of horror, and few can be at a loss for the true cause to which they are due; but we do not think it follows, that, because Kansas was organized under the Kansas-Nebraska act, that measure contained the seeds of discord which came forth in such harvests of distraction and turmoil as have afflicted that Territory for so long a time.

These troubles were due to the excited state of the public mind on the slavery question, to the efforts of the abolitionists of the North to bring about scenes of violence in Kansas which might inflame the northern mind to such degree as to concentrate the northern vote on a sectional candidate in 1860, and to grave omissions in the Nebraska-Kansas act itself which experience and trial have most glaringly exposed. If this act had imbodied from the first the provision of the English bill, requiring a population of ninety-three thousand souls as a preliminary to the formation of a State constitution, we should have heard nothing of the Topeka constitution, nothing of the factious non-voting of the free-State abolitionists, of the armed raids from Missouri, or of no attention to the district court, military "aid" emigration from New England, nothing of Oxford and Kickapoo, nothing even of the Lecompton convention or constitution. If this provision had existed in the beginning, if it had been understood that Congress would look with no favor upon an impromptu "State," framed and mannfactured in the East to be put up in Kansas as they do wooden-houses or steam saw-mills; but that a State in fact would be required, a State of matured years a State grown and ripened, and not counterfeited or manufactured as it is charged that ligneous hams and nutmegs sometimes are, we should have heard nothing of the violence, murders, frauds and "constitutions" of Kansas

In omitting a provision which would have post poned all attempts to organize the Territory into a State until it had obtained a larger population, the act is now proved to have been defective, but defective in a manner in which many others had been so without evil result-in a man ner in which ordinary human foresight could not have foreseen the consequences in a manner in which all human measures are inevitably more or less defective. This was an omission in the bill which can yet be supplied, and which Congress has already supplied in the provision of the English bill to which we have alluded. There are those who, for specious reasons, denounce this provision in its application to Kansas; but, as a general proposition, we believe there are none who do not concur in its propriety and expediency. Worn out with the controversies and distractions that have arisen in Kansas in conse quence of the unfortunate omission of such a pro vision in the original organic act of that Tarritory we believe the whole country are, with commo consent, in favor of engrafting the provision requiring the representative quota of population as a prerequisite of admission as a State, upon the permanen territorial policy of the Union.

Aside from this defect in the Kansas-Nebraska act we cannot concur in the sentiment which is growing up in the democratic party of hostility or indifference to that measure. On mere grounds of party expediency the democracy could not afford to see that measure disparaged or whistled down the wind.
But the intrinsic merits of the measure ought to rescue it from ill-usage at the hands of that party. It is founded upon principles as enduring and as im-

South is a principle involving all our rights and all our interests. Let that union be perfect and perpetual. It constitutes our strength, our safety, and prosperity. Let us frown down every proposition that might seriously divide us, and present to our assailants from every quarter a solid and impregnable phalaux. Let us also give to the winds every thought of fear, every feeling of despondency, and, fully comprehending, and temperately but resolutely asserting, our great power in this confederacy and throughout the world, let us develop and consolidate our resources, and devote ourselves manfully and hopefully to the accomplishment of the magnificent future that is within our reach. selves, in their own forms and modes, without intervention or control from Congress, the character of their domestic institutions and the provisions of their constitution of government which shall be republican-these are the principles of the Nebraska-Kansas act; and they are principles which, it seems to us, no sound statesman can gainsay, nor any political party assail or desert with impunity.

Much was gained for the permanent peace the Union by the incorporation of these principles into the territorial act of 1854. Much more will be gained if they can be applied in practice and vindiated before the country in the terms and spirit in which we have announced them above. Still more will be accomplished, if by establishing the provision requiring the representative quota of population to be professed by new States as the permanent policy of the government, we can prevent all temptation to override or depart from these principles in the organization of the Territories into States. If the great measure of 1854 can be maintained in its integrity, it will always rank in our constitutional history as one of the proudest achievements of the democratic party. If, on the contrary, it be allowed to be made the plaything of commentators and trimmers, it will, indeed, for all time be 'fraught with delusion and trouble" to the country.

NEW ORLEANS AND THE TEHUANTEPEC ROUTE.

The New Orleans papers are all in ecstasies over the pening of the Tehuantepec transit route-an event which was announced by telegraph a few days ago. It is the route in which New Orleans is more nearly and deeply interested than in any other, and one in regard to which her citizens have exhibited an unusual legree of perseverance, energy, and enterprise. Lying directly across the Republic of Mexico, which is undergoing very important and interesting political changes, and nearer to our own territory by many hundred miles at its termini on both oceans than any of the other routes across the isthmus, it presents advantages well worthy of the noble endeavors that have been bestowed upon it by the city of New Orleans. It is not improbable that in the course of time the State of Sonora will become a part of the United States, and that the valley of the Colorado of the West and the Gulf of California will belong to this Union. In that event, this Tehuantepec transit will be the highway between our Mississippi valley and the settlements on those western waters, besides ossessing advantages which will enable it to compete successfully with the more southern routes for the California trade and travel.

The route is represented by those who have passed over it as possessing great natural beauty throughout its course, and as free from many of the climatic objections which belong to its southern competitors. The excellent navigation of the river, the beauty of the country, the admirable performance of the iron steamer Luchil and of the Quaker City, and the excellent arrangements and provisions made by the company, are descanted upon with enthusiasm by the etter-writers of the trip.

We trust that the laudable efforts of New Oreans to put and to keep the route in operation will be crowned with success, and that instead of one route across the isthmus managed by monopoly, extorting enormous taxes from the travelling public, we shall soon have three routes open, and the democratic system in operation of free competition and

FROM ARIZONA BY WAY OF SANTA FE.

The Santa Fe Gazette quotes from a letter received in that city, saying that Lieut. Mowry had been through Doña Ana county, persuading the people of the Mesilla and to pay no attention whatever to the courts of that Territory. The Gazette is informed that the people of that county did refuse to participate in the election, and inquires whether they will attempt also to repudiate and nore the laws and authority of the Territory by paving that section of the Territory.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Later trom California.

Sr. Louis, Nov. 9.—The overland mail, from California on the 15th, has arrived. nia on the 15th, has arrived.

A celebration took place on the 11th in honor of the arrival of the first overland mail. Saintes were fired, and congratulatory speeches made. Resolutions were passed thanking the Post Office Department for establish-

g the various overland routes.

Fraser river had fallen considerably, and the miner had met with a corresponding success; but the weather was too cold, and they were returning in large numbers. Oregon dates of the 6th were received. The Indians were suing for peace. They are nearly reduced to staryaby the destruction of their grain fields and provide

George Penn Johnson has been arrested for killing W J. Ferguson in a duel.
Business throughout the State was very dull. Domes tie flour was dull at \$9 59, and Haxall at \$14.

New York Ninth Congressional District NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—The board of canvassers of the ninth congressional district have completed their labors, and Haskin's election is conceded by all parties.

Frost in the South--The Cotton Crop Augusta, Nov. 10.—A killing frost fell here hat night ne injury to the cotton crop will be very great.

Probable Death by Accident. Wordersten, Mass., Nov. 10.—The city macshal, Fred. Warren, was to-day accidentally shot in the chest by a pistol, and it is feared cannot live.

Markets. New York, Nov. 10 .- Cotton is weak-Sales of 1,706 New York, Nov. 10.—Cotton is weak.—Sales of 1,706 balos. Plour is firm—sales of 18,500 barrels; State, \$4 95 a \$\frac{1}{2}\$ 40; Ohio, \$\frac{5}{2}\$ 5 a \$\frac{5}{2}\$ 40; southern, \$\frac{5}{2}\$ a \$\frac{5}{2}\$ 5 \$\frac{5}{2}\$ a \$\frac{5}{2}\$ 40; southern, \$\frac{5}{2}\$ a \$\frac{5}{2}\$ 5 \$\frac{5}{2}\$ a \$\frac{5}{2}\$ 40; southern, \$\frac{5}{2}\$ a \$\frac{5}{2}\$ 5 \$\frac{5}{2}\$ \$\frac{5}{2}\$ a \$\frac{5}{2}\$ 40; southern, \$\frac{5}{2}\$ a \$\frac{5}{2}\$ 5 \$\frac{5}{2}\$ a \$\frac{5}{2}\$ 40; southern, \$\frac{5}{2}\$ a \$\frac{7}{2}\$ c. Corn has declined—sales of 36,000 bushels; mixed, \$\frac{7}{2}\$ a \$\frac{5}{2}\$ a \$\frac{7}{2}\$ cents; gellow, \$\frac{5}{2}\$ a \$\frac{5}{2}\$ cents. Beef is steady at \$\frac{5}{2}\$ 0 a \$\frac{5}{2}\$ 1 50; prime, \$\frac{5}{2}\$ 13 70 a \$\frac{5}{2}\$ 14. Whiskey is quiet at \$2\frac{2}{2}\$ cents. Sugar is steady—Muscovado, 7 a 8 cents. Coffee is firm. Molausses is steady—Orleans new, 45 cents. Spirits of turpentine is dull at 5\frac{7}{2}\$ cents. Rosin is heavy and has declined—sales of 4,000 at \$\frac{5}{2}\$ 150 a \$\frac{5}{2}\$ f. Rice is firm at 3 a \$\frac{3}{2}\$ cents.

Baltimore, Nov. 10.—Flour is more active, but unchanged—Howard street and Ohio, \$5. Wheat is firm—red, \$1 15 a \$1 23; white, \$1 20 a \$1 30. Corn is better—old white, 74 a 75 cents; yellow, 85 a 88 cents new yellow, 73 a 75 cents. Whiskey is steady at 21 a 22 cents.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

New Your. November 9, 1858. New Yoak, November 9, 1858.

It is at length fully settled that Judge Douglas has succeeded in electing a legislature favorable to his return to the Senate. This result was neither unexpected nor damaging to the democracy. Great efforts had been made, especially in this State, to impress the people with the idea that Judge Douglas intended to adhere strictly to the democratic party. Those who had studiously watched his course in the Senate last winter, and since in the Illinois canvass, knew very well that he occupied middle ground—a position of armed neutrality—intending to make advances to either party as might beat subserve his political fortunes. And yet, had he been defeated, he and his friends would have set up for the rewards of martyrdom; and there are too many reasons to serve his political fortunes. And yet, had he been defeated, he and his friends would have set up for the rewards of martyrdom; and there are too many reasons to believe, had he been defeated, that he would have been able to draw heavily upon popular sympathy hereafter. The general expression now is that he has been eminently successful; that the account between himself and the democracy is fally settled. Out of the party, he has been able to draw to his support the entire party force of his State. He has carried his former friends with him, they preferring to be Douglas men to membership in the great party whose victories constitute the glory of American politics. However much we may regret to see those who have been unfaithful to our cause or weak in its support and in popular confidence rewarded by the sympathy of the people in the hour of their tribulation, we cannot deny that it is often done, and I greatly fear, had Mr. Douglas been defeated, he would have been regarded a martyr and been rewarded accordingly.

Mr. Haskin expresses great confidence in his election over Kemble. The canvassers meet to-day, and before this reaches you the question will have been determined. The conviction is almost universal that Kemble has a majority over Haskin, and great confidence is expressed that he will receive the certificate of election.

The opera last evening was a feature of New York life. Perhaps in the whole history of the lyric stage there has never been plesented so powerful a combination of talent. Picolomini, Gazzaniga and Ghioni, Carl Formes in the second.

aever been presented so powerful a combination of tal-ent. Picolomini, Gazzaniga and Ghioni, Carl Formes in the opera of Don Giovanni, was a spectacle and an exhithe opera of Don Giovanni, was a spectacle and an exhibition which has never before been presented to an American. The academy was filled to overflowing by the beauty, elegance, and taste of all new York. The whole affair was absolutely original and beyond the power of description. Piccolomini, the new Prima Donna, is certainly a most magnificent woman. As an actress she is unequalled, and it is her admirable and inimitable performances in this regard which have won her a world-wide fame.

ed than on any day for a week. The slight advance es-tablished by some bankers a few days ago has been en-tirely lost. The supply of capital offering for invest-ment is still far in excess of the demand. Call loans are negotiated at from 2½ a 4 per cent; gilt edged short late paper at from 3½ a 5 per cent, and five to six months super of prime quality is discounted readily at 5 a 5½ per cent. Lenders are more numerous and more obliging than they were some days since, but borrowers are more scarce and less inclined to ask accommodation.

Foreign exchange is lower, and from present indica-tions is likely to fall still lower. The supply of good

supply of good 1094 are the rates for bankers' sterling, and very good ercial signatures are to be had at 108 a 1084. francs are in good supply at 5 20 a 5.15—5.184 being t verage price.

The merchants and bankers of this city are very much

gratified at the promptness with which the Secretary of the Treasury has, on proper representations being made to him, rescinded the order of the Director of the Mint iscontinuing the purchase of silver at the New York as-ay office. The order, if enforced, would have been pro-nctive of great and serious inconvenience to the merchants of New York, and its prompt annulment furnishes them with additional proof of the justice and wisdom of the head of the Treasury Department. ead of the Treasury Department.
The stock market was very active at the first board to-

day, at a further advance in prices. The following the advance as compared with the prices at yesterday first board:

mice comme.	
Missouri 6's 12 pr. et. !	Cleve. & Pitts 12 pr. ct.
Cal. new 7's 34 "	Reading Railroad 34 "
Erie Conv. '62 34 "	Michigan Central 14 "
	Michigan Southern 16 "
Galena & Chic. 2d mt 14 "	Do pref 13, "
Canton 36 6	Galena & Chic
Penn, Coal 2 "	Rock Island Railroad 36 "
New York Central 134 "	Cleveland & Toledo 36 "
Harlem pr'd 2 "	
Milwaukie and Mississippi	fell 3 per cent., owing, it is

said, to the discovery of fresh troubles at the Milwauki said, to the discovery of fresh troubles at the Milwankie office. Between boards the improvement was continued, was more marked at the second board, at which the closing prices were: Pacific Mail, 104½; New York Central, 84½; Erie, 17; Galena and Chicago, 77; Reading, 52; Michigan Central, 55½; Michigan Southern, 23½; Michigan Southern, 23½; Michigan couthern preferred, 54½; and Chicago and Rock Island, 65½. Missouri State 6's, 39½; Kentucky 5'm 106.

6's, 106.

The flour market was firm and with an active demand for home and export trade. Wheat was also more active and better. Corn was in good demand and a trifle higher. Pork was firmly held and much inquired for. Beef was in good request, but heavy. Cotton was lower, with an active market at the decline, 11½ cents was the price of middling uplands.

The cash transactions at the sub-treasury to-day w

s follows:	1		
Total receipts		. \$96,015	
Ostal payments	No.	. 120,030	
total bidance			
for customs		81,000	0
		ADSUM.	

BUSINESS OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

The following is a summary of the business of the General Land Office for October, 1858:
Letters received and registered
" examined 8.30 Entries posted in tract books 17,05 Acres of scrip issued 11,21:

THE ARMY-GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 21.

Headquarters of the Army, New York, Nov. 6, 4858

I In accordance with instructions from the Secreta of War, the six companies of the first cavalry, now a Fort Leavenworth, will be posted at Fort Smith, Washi ta, and Riley, two companies at each post. The commander of the Department of the West will designate th

mander of the Department of the West will designate the particular companies, and give the necessary orders for their march across the country.

Assistant Surgeon Charles H. Page, now at Fort Leav-enworth, will accompany the companies of the first cav-alry to Forts Smith and Washita, taking post at the lat-II. The following decision of the Secretary of War r

pecting the jurisdiction of garrisons courts martial in-creain cases is published for general information:

I have examined the cases of Sergeant Stewart and corporal Underhill, to which my attention is brought by

the General commanding the army.

It appears that they were tried and convicted by gar-rison court-martial on a charge of "disobedience of or-ders;" and that execution of the sentence confirmed by the garrison commander was suspended by special order of the commander of the department, in pursuance of a general order from the headquarters of the army May 8, 1852, denying the jurisdiction of a garrison court of such

charge.

The question is not clear upon the authority of the text-writers. But I incline to the opinion of the General-in-chief. Certainly, if "disobedience of orders" means "disobedience of a lawful command of a superior officer in the execution of his office," it is a "capital case," and not triable by a garrison court, and however that may be, the order of the General-in-chief is mandatory to garrison commanders, and does, in effect, forbid any such commander to send any such case to a garrison court, or to execute their sentence in such case. These proceedings, in violation of his order, are null and void.

WAR DEPARTMENT, November 1, 1858. WAR Discarding, Advant, of company G, first dra-goons, is restored to his rank, and Corporal R. S. Under-hill, of company C, mounted riffemen, is restored to his rank and pay, from the data of trial.

By command of Brevet Lieutenant General Scott:

L. THOMAS, Assistant Adjutant General

A Paris journal says, expatiating on the innumerable tvantages that are to result to European commerce from A raris journal says, expatiating on the innumerable advantages that are to result to European commerce from the recent treaty with China, that a number of important firms in Paris are making diligent inquiry for young men-versed in the Chinese tongue, in order to send them into the interior of the Celestial empire as agents and travel-ling slc-kg.

ITEMS OF FOREIGN NEWS BY THE KANGAROO. full recognition by our govern to make available those good The Diviculty nervers France and Portugal.—A despatch dated Lisbon, October 25th, says: "This morning at seven o'clock, the ship Charles Georges was restored, and the Captain, Ronsel, set at liberty. The exact amount of indemnity that Portugal has engaged to pay on the requisition of the French government is not yet fixed.

The Paris Patrie says the indemnity has been paid by

tion.

The manner in which the question was settled had called forth the indignation of the English press in gen-

The London Times, in a leader on the subject, says:
"Never was the voice of truth and justice more arrogantly overpowered by a mere superiority of physical force—never were the rights of a brave and independent to the complete many the same and independent to the same and the same and the same and the same are the same and the same are the same and the same are the s force—mover were the rights of a brave and independent nation more recklessly trampled upon—never was the understanding upon which the affairs of Europe, since the peace of 1815, have been conducted, more entirely cust to the winds; for Portugal is left but to fold her arms and record her protest against the violence to which she has been forced to submit. For Europe, there remains a precedent fraught with danger." The Times inquires whether the English government has exerted any moral influence in favor of Portugal, and says: "Have we interceded for her with our great ally? Have we strengthened her with the assurance of our approbation of the honorable course she has adopted, and probation of the honorable course she has adopted, and promised her that, in case of extremity, we would no forget the duties imposed by our treaty obligations? She has done her duty, and we should be glad of some proof that we have that we have the contraction of the same transfer. has done her duty, and we should be glad of some proc that we have not been wanting in ours." The Time thinks a second more lamentable result of the affair is that France can no longer be counted upon as amon those nations who are bent upon discouraging in ever manner the continuance of the slave trade.

The Daily News says Portugal is entitled to the sympathy of all civilized powers, and the censure of Europewill deservedly fall on the Emperor of the French and his

FRANCE. -Orders had been sent to Brest to embark fi ompanies of marines for China. They are to proceed to auton, where, it is said, the French intend establishing themselves in the territory formerly belonging to France.

A circular is said to have been sent by the chief authorities in Paris to the French custom-houses, stating that the decree admitting from duty free under certain conditions, and which has expired, would not be renewed. The Moniteur had not, however, confirmed this.

TURKEY.—The Constantinople correspondent of the London Times, writing on the 16th of October, says:
"The fine American frigate Wabash, the arrival of which i noticed in my last, has caused no small excitement at the Porte as well as a more discounting the content of the content the Porte, as well as among diplomatists. It seems no one was aware of the size of the vessel, and accord ing to the wording of the application which was made at the Porte for her passage through the Dardanelles, a ves-sel of small size was expected. Of course, size is a relaset of small size was expected. Of course, size is a rela-tive idea, and probably what is large at Stamboul may look small in New York. As America is not a party to the treaty, which fixes twenty-one guns as the limit of the size of any man-of-war allowed to pass the Darda-nelles, I don't know whose idea of large and small will ultimately prevail; in the mean time the frigate is the lioness of the Golden Horn, and unless the diplomatists resolve to sink her under the varient of their development. resolve to sink her under the weight of their despatches I am afraid it will be rather difficult to move her out o the comfortable position which she occupies in the of treaties and ambassadors." A Constantinople despatch of the 16th says : "The

U. S. Legation obtained a firman to admit only a corvette On the appearance of the Wabash, the Porte drew up a protest, a copy of which was sent to the ambassadors the great powers, and the American ship prepared t

MISCELLANEOUS. -The Hamburg American Steam Com pany have reinforced their fleet of steamers by the pur-chase of the steamers Petropolis and Teutonia from the late Brazil Steam Company. The price of the two vessels was 491,000 marks banco, being less than the Austria cost and was insured for. The name of the Petropolis has and was insured for. The name of the Petropolis has been changed to the Bavaria, and she would sail from Southampton to New York on the 4th of November. The Teutonia will not be put on the station till the spring. A subscription was being organized in Hamburg to present to the French and Norwegian captains an appropriate souvenir for their exertions in saving the lives of so many of the passengers and crew of the Austria.

A letter from Vienna of the 18th says: The kind of financial crisis which has prevailed here during the last ten days, and caused much uneasiness, is now happily checked by the official announcement that the National Bank, after an interruption of many years, is about to resume cosh payments. It is on the 1st of November that the establishment will exchange its newly-created notes for specie, and will also exchange the new bank

that the establishment will exchange its newly-created notes for specie, and will also exchange the new bank notes for the old ones. The prices of all the Austrian public securities, which had fallen in consequence of the extreme scarcity of cash, have improved from this amountement, and from the assumance that the bank will facilitate on a large scale loans on the deposites of shares at an interest which will not exceed six per cent.

A letter from Process in the Tricks Genette

A letter from Prevesa, in the Trieste Gazette. A letter from Frevesa, in the Trieste Gazette, mentions the following occurrence as likely to lead to a dispute between the English and Russian governments. It appears that Dr. Pericles Stavro had been appointed Russian consul at Prevesa, and received the Porte's exequator, but had not yet entered upon his functions, when, on the 25th ult., he went to the British consular office, being an Lorian subject of Great British is confusing to being an Ionian subject of Great Britain, in order to have his passport attested for Janina. But, instead of comply-ing with his request, the British consul not only caused him to be arrested, but also had his house searched, and forcibly took a pocket-book filled with papers from Dr. Stavro's wife. In consequence of these proceedings, the latter is stated to have applied to the Secretary of Forgign Affairs in London for redress

MEXICO.

By the Quaker City, yesterday, we have news of important successes of the constitutionalists of Mexico on the Pacific side. The Zuloaga government has apparently no hold there. If the Juarez party could make a head on this side so as to show the form of a government promising to be stable, there is little doubt that it would mand a general and quiet adherence in the States. Whatever of public opinion there is there is strongly against the central rulers, and would welcome their overthrow as a chance of change for the better. Worse can hardly be, for every account from that distracted country adds new proofs of the disorganization which is color as it. which is going on, with accelerated progress, and rapidly resolving society and government into a chaos of an-archy; and there are, unhappily, but slight grounds for resolving society and government into a chaos of anarchy; and there are, unhappily, but slight grounds for
hope that any change of rulers will work a permanent improvement—will either create a government to last, capable of maintaining order and raising the nation out of
its prostration, or find a people capable of appreciating
and sustaining such a government. We would not deny
that there is in Mexico a large amount of cultivated intellect; that there are there men of great capacity for public
affairs—able as diplomatists as well as good soldiers; and
it would be unjust to refuse to many who mingle
most in public affairs credit for a patriotic desire to
advance the liberties and prosperity of their country, and
to labor, according to their own lights of duty, to educe
order out of the tumultuous elements around them. But
the whole national existence of Mexico has shown the
failure of all such efforts. From the date of independ
ence to the present time, there had been no time when
there could be said to be in Mexico fixed ideas of government, society, or policy. In the swift-recurring revoernment, society, or policy. In the swift-recurring revo-utions, and through all the succession of fluctuating fac-tions, although there are watchwords of party constant-ly renewed, the predominating idea has been the want tions, although there are watchwords of party constantly renewed, the predominating idea has been the want of something unknown and untried—something to be invented as an experiment of government, not of a government to be organized like those which grew up in North America, organized upon types pre-existing in the characters and trainings and thoughts of the people. In the struggles of the factions of to-day the same traits prevail with little modification. There are the same vague desires, with the same absence of definite ideas, and the same fatal want of the popular material, to be moulded to the shape of an organized and self-spataining government. The constitutional idea—which forms the coherent part of the code of the Jaracz administration—is probably the best chance now; for all the improvement of which social Mexico is susceptible, as a relief for a moment from the distractions of civil and social war, but mainly because it would prepare the way for the enly steps by which there is hope that Mexico can never be saved from extinction as a nation amidst the most horrible calamities, or kept from that fate by interventions from abroad, which threaten the interest and independence of the United States. The success of that party would be followed by friendly negotiations with us, and such amicable understandings, and such relations of support, on the one side, and dependence and tutalage on the other, as might serengthem Mexico for self-projection, and would certainly provide for the exclusion of such alien influences as the hence for the Daire of the Brandywine, built at Washington in 1822; steamer (second class) San Jacinto, 13, late flag-ship of the East Indies squares administration in such a form as would justify the Juarez administration in such a form as would justify the

to make available those good dispositions towards the United States, and those feelings of dependence on our good offices, which we are assured prevail among the chiefs

that party.
We have not only this interest in their behalf that w We have not only this interest in their behalf that we may find grounds for a public alliance, but in view of current emergencies, the disorders of the country, and the increasing pressure of foreign intrigues adverse to American interests, we should be glad to see the American government taking a position, of them and towards them, which would contain the assurance of a vigorous support whenever it is asked, and whenever it is indisponsable, whether formally asked or not, and making a proper occasion to avow this policy of American intervention for the salvation of the country from domestic ruin, and rescue it from foreign dominations of all kinds, so that it cannot be departed from by ourselves, and cannot be either mistaken or slighted by others.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Journal of Cor Paris, Oct. 21.—The rebellion which has been excited in the Seraglio at Constantinople, by the endeavors of the new Prime Minister to introduce a reform in the lavish expenditures of the ladies of the Harem, is scarcely yet appeased; we have frequent accounts of the bitter complaints of outraged Sultanas and disappointed merchants. The foreign fournisseurs of the court have made a protest against the imputation of overcharging; they declare that the fees with which they are obliged to satisfy the rapacity of the officers who order and pay for the silks and satins, laces and jewels, furniture and carriages, &c., are so large that the surus added in the bills to the true value of the articles scarcely cover the outlay of the merchants. Notwithstanding the opposition and difficulties which the minister meets with, he steadily pursues the system of reform, and is mercilessiy curtailing the luxuries of the Turkish court, the details of which resemble the labulous histories of the Arabian Nights, and astonish even the extravagant dames of Christian Europe.

We hear rumons of a conspiracy among the noblest ish expenditures of the ladies of the Harem, is scarcel

We hear rumors of a conspiracy among the nobles and wealthiest of Parisian society to introduce a more moderate style, and less costly tollette for the approach-ing winter, and of a large re-union in the Faubourg St. Germain at which crinolines, hoops and resorts were abandoned. But we certainly do not see any signs of the abandoned. But we certainly do not see any signs of the long dexired reaction; all dress is more lavishly decorated; the materials richer; and the skirts quite as, if not more voluminous, than during the last year. The only decided change introduced by Madam Fauvet, 4 Rue de Menars, and adopted by our other fashionable dress-makers, is that of pointed corsages without basques. The lappets are entirely abandoned for all toilette, except that for the prestfast continue. The best has two coints in facet. oreakfast costume. The body has two points in front and always one behind; sometimes also there is a point at the sides. The corsage is trimmed with braces of velvet, lace or fringe, or with rich Bandenbourgs. For walking tollette the body is made plain and high, with out other ornament than a row of buttons, or a fee bows, and is confined around the waist by a narrow waistband with a buckle. The sleeves are closed at the waistand with a buckle. The sleeves are closed at the wrist with a cuff of velvet or with ruches of ribbon. On robes destined for more dressy toilette we see a berthe or draperies; the sleeves are open, and are very wide and full. Lace is decidedly the favorite ornament for dresses, bonnets, mantles and cloaks. There is a new style of black lace which is daily becoming more in demand, and which is now extensively used by the most milliners and recovery and the state of the contraction of the contractio

The manufacture of the dentelle de Cambrai has bee brought to such perfection by the house of Ferguson & Fils, 40 Rue des Janueurs, that, whilst it rivals in beauty the finest Chantilly Ince, it surpasses it in durability. There is the advantage also of obtaining a handsome and a valuable trimming at a very moderate price. Although not a silk lace, it does not come under the category of ini-tations, but is recognised by the artistes and amateurs as a lace which may be worn in the most elegant toilette and

by the most dainty lady.

Among the bonnets now displayed in the show-room of Madame Alphonsine, 12 Rue du Helder, those intended for the winter season are generally a mixture of royal and terry velvet, trimmed with velvet flowers, or with feathers. There are also very transfer or with terry velvet, trimmed with velvet flowers, or with feathers. There are also varieties of white royal velvet-quadrilled with silks. A white terry velvet is orna-mented with a cross piece of blue velvet, and a boquet of white feathers gracefully placed across the front, and dropping on the left side of the curtain. The inside trinming is composed of various shades of roses and the strings are white, with a blue velvet stripe along th

edge.
The magnificent establishment of Bourdin, 28 Rue de la Pair, displays at this moment a great variety of jewelled buttons, destined as ornaments for the corsage, sleever and skirts of dresses, enamels of all styles, precious stones set in gold mountings, wrought and plain gold, &c. Bourdin may pride himself upon the precision of his clocks and chronometers. His models in bronze and ormula are much admired; he employs much old Sevre in these designs.

The novelties for the winter, which the perfume

The novelties for the winter, which the parameter faguer, \$3 Rue de Richelieu, has given us, are the wild rose, the gardenia, and the noisetier, the latter never before being essayed. The articles of perfumery and cosmetics constitute a considerable item in the expenditure of metics constitute a considerable item in the expenditure of a fine lady's pin money, and have become within the past few years important branches of exportation. The amount of flowers, for the purpose of extracting essences, which is imported in France from Italy and from the

East, is enormous.

A series of lectures has lately been given in England on "Wrongs that cry for Redress," which forcibly expose the evils and injustice from which the working

The injury to the Hon. Josiah Quincy, sen.,

The New York Post regrets to learn that Mr. Hum phrey, member of Congress elect from the second dis-trict of New York, is sericusly ill. The excitement of the late election affected his constitution, which is not very

ess than at first reported. Mr. John Baer, the editor and senior publisher of "The

Volks/reund," and the oldest printer and publisher re maining in the business in Lancaster, Pa., died on the Hon. O. R. Singleton and Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar have

both delivered political addresses at Jackson, Miss., where the legislature of that State is in session. The legislature of Mississippi has adopted resolutions in nonor of the memory of Gen. Quitman.

It is announced in the editorial columns of the Rich mond Examiner that Mr. John M. Daniel, minister to Sardinia, will speedily resume his editorial duties on the

shire have nominated Hon. John H. George for Cor The Baron Attersted, minister to the United States

rom Sweden, arrived in this city yesterday, and is stop ping at Browns' Hotel. Chevalier de Ornellas, of the Portuguese legation, is a

the Kirkwood House. Also, Gen. E. B. Nichols, of Gal-vesten, Texas; Hon. Amasa J. Parker, of New York; and Hon. John. P. Verree, member of Congress elec-from the 3d district of Pennsylvanian.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The United States steamer Southern Star, Captain Pennock, sailed from Hampton Roads on Saturday for Para guay, via Barbadoes.

The United States sloop-of-war Preble, Captain T. T. Hunter, the last of the vessels fitted out at New York for the Paraguay expedition, dropped down from the navy-yard to the naval anchorage on Friday evening last, and will sail as soon as the weather permits.

UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS

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WEDNESDAY, Nov. 10 .- The court met at the usual hour

WEINTESDAY, Nov. 10.—The court met at the usual non-all the judges being present.

The case of Richard W. Meade, administrator of Rich-ard W. Meade, es. The United States, was resumed, and Mr. Guaser concluded his argument on behalf of the government. He discussed at considerable length the propositions which we gave yesterday, and on the con-clusion of his remarks the court adjourned. It is expected that Hon. Reverdy Johnson will speak in behalf of the

GLEANED FROM THE MAILS.

A New York boatman recently captured a singular fish, four feet in length and weighing twenty-five pounds. The head was similar in shape to the rim of a man's hat, and the body resembled the body of a cod fish. The mouth of the monster, set around with sharp teeth, was of sufficient capacity to take in the head of a child six or eight years old, and its great tongue seemed to be covered with little prickles.

A new bank has been established in Boston under the title of "The Bank of the Metropolis." This bank, un-der the provisions of the general banking law of Massa-chusetts, is compelled to have a secured circulation, or, in other words, must obtain all its bills of the State audi-tor, who is obliged to take dollar for dollar security for them before he can supply them.

The reporters for the Boston press had a social gathering at the Park House, in that city, on Saturday last.

ing at the Park House, in that city, on Saturday last.

A merry scene is said to have occurred in the vestry of the Chapel of St. Cloud after the marriage ceremony of the Duc de Malakoff. It is the custom among the country people of the Duke's native province for the gentlemen of the bridal party to make a rush for the "bride's kiss," as they call it, the first kiss of the newly-make bridge, which entitles the happy possessor to the left hand of the bride in the procession on leaving the chapel. The struggle between the Emperor and Lucian Murat caused the greatest merriment. The Emperor was permitted by courtesy to proclaim himself the victor, but Prince Lucien professed against the decision most whemently, and declared that the kiss had been rightfully conquered by him.—Guet Journal.

The New York Chess Club have appointed a committee.

The New York Chess Club have appointed a commit to confer with all the Chess Clubs in the United Stat with reference to giving some public manifestation of their admiration of the genius of Paul Morphy on his return home, which is expected to take place before the close of the year. The character of the testimonial has not yet been determined, but it will undoubtedly be very

A writer in the Tennessee Farmer says that he has tried the cultivation of wheat in hills, like corn, leaving the hills two feet apart each way, and two or three plants to the hill. And he reports of obtaining from a plat of ground "a crop so large as to be equal to two hundred bushels to the acre." The soil is kept stirred and cultivated during the growth of the crop.

The New Orleans Picayune rejoices over the appearance of the street musicians in that city. They consoling

ance of the street musicians in that city. The July last and did not resume until the 3d inst. The South Carolinian, of the 29th ult., describes th

wo swords voted by the South Carolina general assembly o Major Daniel H. Hill, late of the United States army to Major Daniel H. Hill, late of the United States army, and to Capt. Richard Henry Anderson, for their gallant services at Monterey, Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Churubusco, Molino del Rey, Chapultepee, and City of Mexico. The weapons are very handsome, and are now at the executive office in Columbia. The services of Commander H. J. Hartstene, United States may, in the Artic regions, are also to be acknowledged by his native State with a chronometer of the best make.

A Texas exchange says that Col. Kinney has been pending a few days in Austin, and that he has sold his Sicaragua lands for several hundred thousand dollars.

An Ohio gentleman has been making a singular experiment. He says he has placed his arm up to the elbow h boiling water, and immediately withdrawing it, plunged it in kee water. He repeated the operation without any inconvenience, and advises all who scald themselves to "do likewise," as a cure. The sooner cold water is applied (he says) after scalding the surer will be the cure. There was a white frost at Charleston, S. C., on the

orning of the 4th instant. A stout-looking beggar, so ragged that you could "see through him," was arrested in Philadelphia last week. At the station-house he eagerly devoured a piece of stale bread given him, a performance which was somewhat discredited by the discovery of \$240, in five-dollar gold pieces, sewed up in his vest.

The New York News says that Richard Smith, a neg The New York News says that menant smith, a nego-preacher of the Methodist persuasion, upon attempting to vote at New Rochelle, N. Y., was challenged by the black republicans when it was discovered that he had voted against their ticket. Smith promptly swore in his vote, remarking that "he did not care to have niggen

rule over him, white men were good enough. Elisha Lampheer's factory at Coventry, R. I., was entirely destroyed by fire on Thursday morning las-entire loss is estimated at \$10,000. Lampheer sured for \$4,760, and Mr. Waterman for \$300.

It is reported that the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railroad Company will have their track com-pleted to Chicago and cars running through on the 25th

Mrs. Littles, now in the State prison for the murder of her husband at Rochester, has made a confession, and d mics the statements of her brother Ira, lately publish-ed, which implicated other parties.

The Machias (Me.) Union says that appearances now indicate that one-third more lumbering will be done on Machias river this year than last. J. H. Baskette, esq., has disposed of the Shelbyville

We notice that at various points in the North slight falls of snow have taken place. On Saturday, in Fulton county, N. Y., the ground is said to have been covered to the depth of four inches. At Baugor, Me., on Sunday night, there were six inches of snow. On Friday morning last snow fell quite freely in the mountains just west of Cumberland, Md. The tops of Dan's and Savage mountains were covered with the "white mantle."

MARRIED At "Zoar," Montgomery county, Maryland, on Tuesday morning the 9th instant, by the Rev. Daxus, Morrisa, GEORGE A. MUNIO, es, of this city, to 1252R HALL, only daughter of Joseph Thompson, eq., of the former place.

At Eric, Pa., 2d icak, Liout. J. W. SHIRK, U. S. N., to Miss MARN On the 9th instant, at Pine Grove, near Washington, by the Rev. John Lavanian. ALEXANDER ELLEGET, 3r., of Mount Vernon, obe-to MARY LAVINIA, daughter of Shine Schools, esq., of the forms

DIED.

In this city yesterday morning, Mrs. SUSAN B. RINGGOLD, related the late bleut, Thos. Rixonomo, U. S. A., and daughter of the late Hou. A. P. Ursaura. The funeral services will take place at the Church of the Epiphan

> Kunkel & Ca Last night but two of Mr. JAMES W. WALLACK, Jr. THURSDAY EVENING, November 11, Shakspeare's grand tragedy of RICHARD THE TIURD.

WASHINGTON THEATRE.

Miss Parker. Mrs. Mozzy. To conclude with SKETCHES IN INDIA. THE OF ADMINESON

ODD FELLOWS HALL.

ONE WEEK MORE Pointh and Positively Last West of BONEAUS MAGNIFICENT MIRROR OF AUSTRALIA AND THE CRESTIAL EMPIRE, Every night this week only, and Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 315 o'clock.

Doors open at 6 %; to commence at 7 % o'clock. Admission 25 cents; children, 13 cents. Nov 7—6t